胃饥饿素对鱼类摄食调控的研究进展

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- 4 摘 要:胃饥饿素(Ghrelin)又称作生长激素释放肽,作为脑肠肽,其可促进鱼类摄食。有
- 5 研究报道禁食或摄食前可提高鱼类 Ghrelin 表达水平,中枢或外周注射 Ghrelin 可增加鱼类
- 6 的摄食量。本文根据 Ghrelin 在哺乳动物和鱼类上的研究进展,阐述了 Ghrelin 结构、组织
- 7 分布和对鱼类摄食的调控及相关机制,为今后鱼类摄食调控和生长的研究和生产实践提供理
- 8 论依据。

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- 9 关键词:胃饥饿素;生长激素释放肽;鱼类;摄食;食欲因子
- 10 中图分类号: S917.4 文献标识码: A 文章编号:
- 11 摄食可维持动物机体的稳定,促进动物生长[1]。摄食主要通过中枢摄食系统和外周摄食
- 12 系统的增食欲及厌食欲因子(神经肽、单胺类、胃肠肽和激素等)互作进行调控[2]。胃饥饿
- 13 素(Ghrelin),又称作生长激素释放肽(growth-hormone-releasing peptide),是机体内重要
- 14 的增食欲因子之一[3]。1999年,日本学者Kojima等[3]在大鼠上鉴定出含28个氨基酸的多肽,
- 15 能刺激生长激素(GH)的释放,故将此多肽命名为生长激素释放肽,进一步通过组织表达
- 16 分析发现其在胃和下丘脑中存在。随后,2000年Wajnrajch等[4]在人的胃和下丘脑处检测到
- 17 Ghrelin的表达,因此认为Ghrelin是一种脑肠肽[3]。除大鼠和人外,Ghrelin在其他哺乳动物[5-7]
- 18 中也已鉴定存在。Ghrelin作为增食欲因子,在鱼类摄食相关领域中已成为研究热点之一。为
- 19 此,本文着重阐述Ghrelin对鱼类摄食的调控及其机制,以期为鱼类摄食调控和生长的研究和
- 20 生产实践提供理论依据。
- 21 1 Ghrelin 的结构
- 22 1.1 *Ghrelin* 的基因结构
- 23 目前,学者们已经在多个物种上成功鉴定了 Ghrelin 基因。在哺乳动物上, Ghrelin 基因
- 24 一般含有 5 个外显子和 4 个内含子(图 1-A)。对人^[4]、大鼠^[3]和小鼠^[5]基因序列比对发现,
- 25 19bp 的第 1 外显子区域和 5′端启动子区域的 TATA 盒样序列高度同源性, 暗示 Ghrelin 基因

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- 26 在哺乳动物中结构的保守性。在鱼类上,最早的报道是 2002 年,Unniappan 等[8]通过 cDNA
- 27 末端快速扩增(RACE)技术在金鱼(Carassius auratus)上成功克隆了 Ghrelin 基因,含 4
- 28 个外显子和 3 个内含子(图 1-B)。类似的如莫桑比克罗非鱼(Oreochromis mossambicus)[9]、
- 29 尼罗罗非鱼(Oreochromis niloticus) [10]、黑鲷(Acanthopagrus schlegeli) [11]和斑马鱼
- 30 (Barchydanio rerio)[12]。而有些鱼类如虹鳟(Oncorhynchus mykiss)[13]、斑点叉尾鮰(Ietalurus
- 31 Punetaus) [14]、大西洋鲑 (Salmo salar) [15]的 Ghrelin 基因存在亚型 (Ghrelin1 和 Ghrelin2),
- 32 包括 5 个外显子和 4 个内含子,结构与哺乳动物 Ghrelin 基因结构相似。这些差异是否与不
- 33 同鱼类的生活习性及发挥某些生物学功能有关待进一步研究。

35 A: 哺乳动物以及虹鳟、斑点叉尾鮰和大西洋鲑等鱼类 Ghrelin 基因结构 (5 个外显子和 4 个内含子);

36 B: 金鱼、莫桑比克罗非鱼、尼罗罗非鱼、黑鲷和斑马鱼等鱼类 Ghrelin 基因结构(4个外显子和3个内含

37 子)。

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A: the structure of *Ghrelin* gene in mammals and a part of fish species including *Oncorhynchus mykiss*,

39 Ietalurus punetaus and Salmo salar; B: the structure of Ghrelin gene in a part of fish species including Carassius

40 auratus, Oreochromis mossambicus, Oreochromis niloticus, Acanthopagrus schlegeli and Barchydanio rerio.

41 图 1 Ghrelin 基因结构

Fig.1 The structure of Ghrelin gene

1.2 Ghrelin 的蛋白质结构

Ghrelin的蛋白质结构包括信号肽、成熟肽和C-末端肽区域,成熟肽含17~28个氨基酸不等。不同物种间Ghrelin蛋白质结构成熟肽保守型较高,且成熟肽第3位氨基酸均为丝氨酸(Ser),可发生酰化修饰,而成熟肽之后具有甘氨酸(Gly)-精氨酸(Arg)-Arg或Gly-Arg酰胺化信号结构。在哺乳动物上,人[4]和大鼠[3]Ghrelin蛋白质结构均已鉴定。在鱼类上,最早发现金鱼Ghrelin前体蛋白有103个氨基酸,含22个成熟肽,酰胺化信号在成熟肽第19个氨基酸之后^[8]。罗非鱼^[9-10]、黑鲷^[11]、斑马鱼^[12]均含有一种Ghrelin蛋白质结构。虹鳟、大西洋鲑因具有2种*Ghrelin*基因亚型,存在2种Ghrelin蛋白质结构,虹鳟成熟肽分别含24和21个氨基酸^[13],大西洋鲑成熟肽分别含23和20个氨基酸^[15];虽然也具有2种*Ghrelin*基因亚型,但在斑点叉尾鮰上仅发现1种Ghrelin蛋白质结构,其成熟肽含22个氨基酸^[14]。各物种Ghrelin成熟肽

的前7位氨基酸的保守性高,鱼类Ghrelin成熟肽区域保守性较高。这种保守性可能与Ghrelin

- 54 发挥生物学功能有关,还需进一步研究。
- 55 2 Ghrelin 组织分布
- 56 Ghrelin 广泛分布在于各物种的中枢和外周系统中。在哺乳动物中,Ghrelin 在中枢系统
- 57 中的脑组织表达量最高,在外周系统中的胃和肠道广泛表达[3,16-17]。Ghrelin 的组织分布在金
- 58 鱼[8]、日本鳗鲡 (Anguilla japonica) [18]、黑鲷[11]、斑马鱼[12]、雅鱼[19-20]和红腹食人鱼
- 59 (Pygocentrus nattereri) [21]等鱼类上已有报道。Unniappan 等[8]通过 Northern blot 检测出金
- 60 鱼的肠道组织中有 Ghrelin mRNA 的表达,进一步用反转录 PCR(RT-PCR)分析出脾脏中
- 61 Ghrelin mRNA 表达量最高,其次是肠道,但是在中脑、后脑和垂体以及其他外周组织中未
- 62 检测出 Ghrelin mRNA。Kaiya 等[18]通过 RT-PCR 发现日本鳗鲡 Ghrelin 在脑、心脏、胃、肠
- 63 道、体肾和头肾处有表达,胃和前肠的表达量最高。Yeung 等[11]发现黑鲷 Ghrelin 仅在胃部
- 64 大量表达。而 Amole 等[12]发现,除胃部外,斑马鱼脑和肝胰脏等也有 Ghrelin 分布。此外,
- 65 报道了齐口裂腹鱼(Schizothorax prenanti)Ghrelin 在脑和肠道中表达量较高[20],而重口裂
- 66 腹鱼 (Schizothorax davidi) Ghrelin 在肠道中丰富表达[19]。Volkoff[21]通过实时定量
- 67 PCP(qRT-PCR)发现在红腹食人鱼脑、消化道、肝脏和脾脏等组织中 Ghrelin 表达量较为丰富。
- 68 Ghrelin在不同物种各组织中的广泛表达模式暗示其具有多种生物学功能,在脑组织中
- 69 的丰富表达可能暗示其参与多种生命活动的中枢调控,早消化道中的高表达可能暗示其与动
- 70 物的摄食、消化和吸收等功能有关。
- 71 3 Ghrelin 调节鱼类摄食
- 72 Ghrelin 对动物摄食功能的调节是其生物学功能研究的热点之一,在哺乳动物上的研究
- 73 较多, 鱼类上也开展了一些研究, 研究主要集中在: 1) 喂养策略对 Ghrelin 表达量的影响;
- 74 2) 注射 Ghrelin 对鱼类摄食量的影响。
- 75 3.1 喂养策略对 Ghrelin 表达量的影响
- 76 摄食前后和禁食后复投喂等喂养策略可引起Ghrelin表达水平改变。学者们发现增食欲
- 77 因子在摄食前或禁食后表达量上升,在摄食后表达量下降,而厌食欲因子的表达模式则相反
- 78 [22]。在哺乳动物上的报道显示,中枢神经系统和外周组织中的Ghrelin表达模式为摄食后表
- 79 达量下降、禁食(短期或长期)后表达量上升,长期禁食后复投喂表达量下降[23-25]。在鱼类
- 80 上, Wei等[20]发现齐口裂腹鱼摄食后1.5和9.0 h脑中Ghrelin表达量显著下降,摄食后6 h肠道
- 81 中Ghrelin表达量也显著下降。类似的,异育银鲫摄食后1和3 h Ghrelin表达量显著降低,禁

- 82 食7 d后 Ghrelin 表达量显著升高[26]。Amole等[12]报道斑马鱼禁食3、5和7 d后脑和肠道中
- 83 Ghrelin mRNA表达量均显著升高,复投喂后Ghrelin mRNA表达量恢复至正常投喂组水平。
- 84 此外,在重口裂腹鱼[²⁷]、南亚野鲮(Labeo rohita) [²⁸]和草鱼(Ctenopharyngodon idellus) [²⁹]
- 85 等上的研究也发现长期禁食显著提高Ghrelin表达量,复投喂后恢复至正常水平。这些研究
- 86 表明Ghrelin作为促食欲因子参与鱼类摄食调控。
- 87 与上述研究结果不同的是,有关尼罗罗非鱼[10]、虹鳟[30]及斑点叉尾鮰[31]的报道显示喂
- 88 养策略不能影响Ghrelin表达量的改变。鱼类种类繁多,分类地位不同,摄食规律多样,Ghrelin
- 89 是否在不同鱼类上均发挥摄食调控的功能还有待进一步研究。
- 90 3.2 注射 Ghrelin 对鱼类摄食量的影响
- 91 通过中枢和外周注射Ghrelin可进一步探究Ghrelin对动物摄食的调控功能。在哺乳动物
- 92 上的研究发现中枢或外周注射Ghrelin均可促进摄食,并通过其受体生长激素释放激素受体
- 93 (GHS-R)调节[32-36]。对鱼类的研究结果与哺乳动物基本类似。Unniappan等[8]报道,金鱼
- 95 1 h内摄食量均极显著增加。Shepherd等[38]给虹鳟幼鱼静脉注射Ghrelin,摄食量显著增加。
- 96 Miura等[39]发现金鱼腹腔或脑室注射酰化Ghrelin均显著增加摄食量,而注射非酰化Ghrelin则
- 97 摄食量无显著变化。Tinoco等[40]报道,给虹鳟幼鱼腹腔注射Ghrelin 7 d后摄食量显著提高。
- 98 此外, Velasco等[41]报道,给虹鳟注射Ghrelin 24 h后摄食量显著增加。在塞内加尔鳎上的研
- 99 究也显示Ghrelin能够促进其摄食[42]。不同的是, Saito等[43-44]给初生小鸡脑室注射不同剂量
- 100 Ghrelin,结果发现2 h内摄食量呈现剂量依赖性的显著下降;Jönsson等[30]报道虹鳟腹腔注射
- 101 Ghrelin 12 h内摄食量无显著改变; Jönsson等[45]给虹鳟幼鱼长期(14 d)腹腔注射Ghrelin,
- 102 其摄食量显著下降。综上,在鱼类上Ghrelin可发挥促进摄食的功能,但在不同鱼类上存在差
- 103 异,这可能与药物来源、给药方式及注射剂量和时间有关。
- 104 4 Ghrelin 调节鱼类摄食机制
- 105 Ghrelin 对动物摄食调控的作用机制目前还不十分清楚。作者根据已有哺乳动物和鱼类
- 106 研究,从以下 3 点分析 Ghrelin 调节鱼类摄食的作用机制: 1) Ghrelin 调节鱼类的胃肠运动;
- 107 2) Ghrelin 与胃中消化因子的关系; 3) Ghrelin 与其他食欲调节因子的关系。
- 108 4.1 Ghrelin 调节鱼类的胃肠运动
- 109 组织分布的研究发现Ghrelin在机体胃肠道中丰富表达,生物学功能的研究发现其参与
- 110 动物的摄食调控。此外,Ghrelin与胃动素蛋白结构相似性高[34],有学者提出Ghrelin通过影

- 111 响动物的胃肠运动来调节摄食。在小鼠上的研究显示, GHS-R敲除后胃排空下降, 而中枢和
- 112 外周注射Ghrelin可通过GHS-R促进机体胃排空,增加胃肠动力。在鱼类上关于Ghrelin对胃
- 113 肠运动影响的研究较少,还未见Ghrelin与胃排空关系的报道。Olsson等[46]以斑马鱼为研究对
- 114 象,通过力量位移传感器记录了随Ghrelin浓度的增加升高了肠道紧张性收缩频率。而
- 115 Kitazawa等[47]发现,在虹鳟上Ghrelin不能引起胃和肠道明显收缩,在金鱼上Ghrelin可引起肠
- 116 道的小幅度收缩,但效果不明显。Ghrelin对鱼类胃肠运动的调节还有待进一步探究。
- 117 4.2 Ghrelin 与胃中消化因子的关系
- 118 Ghrelin主要在胃肠道分泌,胃肠道是动物体消化的主要场所。因此,Ghrelin与动物胃
- 119 中消化因子(胃酸和胃消化酶等)可能存在联系。Masuda等[48]发现给大鼠静脉注射Ghrelin
- 120 可增加胃酸的分泌。类似的, Date等[49]报道给大鼠脑室注射Ghrelin也呈现剂量依赖性的增加
- 121 胃酸的分泌。不同的是,de la Cour等[50]发现酰化Ghrelin或去酰化Ghrelin均不能改变大鼠胃
- 122 G细胞对胃酸分泌。Ghrelin对动物胃酸分泌的调节作用还有待进一步研究。此外在,哺乳动
- 123 物中,适量的Ghrelin能够提高胃蛋白酶及肝脂肪酶活性。Du等[51]报道,用Ghrelin处理胃黏
- 124 膜细胞4 h, 胃蛋白酶活性无显著性变化。而杜改梅等[52-53]用1×10-3 μmol/L的Ghrelin处理大鼠
- 125 胃黏膜细胞时显著增加了胃蛋白酶活性,进一步对大鼠左侧腿部肌肉注射重组Ghrelin,发现
- 126 胃蛋白酶的活性显著提高。Nieminen等[54]对田鼠腹腔注射Ghrelin,持续注射4 d后肝脏中脂
- 128 与消化酶关系的研究也尚属空白。
- 129 4.3 Ghrelin 与其他食欲调节因子的互作
- 130 Ghrelin主要在动物的胃肠道和中枢神经系统中下丘脑核团中表达量丰富。作为脑肠肽,
- 131 Ghrelin可和下丘脑核团产生的多种食欲调节因子[神经肽Y(NPY)/刺鼠相关蛋白(AgRP)、阿黑
- 132 皮素原(POMC)/可卡因-苯丙胺调节转录肽(CART)、促皮质激素释放激素(CRF)、增食欲素(Orexin)
- 133 和哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mTOR)]以及外周或神经内分泌系统的肽类激素[瘦素(Leptin)、
- 134 Nesfatin-1、GH和催乳素(PRL)]互作调节摄食(图2),其中NPY/AgRP、Orexin和GH促进动
- 135 物摄食, POMC/CART、CRF、mTOR、Leptin、Nesfatin-1和PRL抑制动物摄食。
- 136 4.3.1 Ghrelin 与 NPY/AgRP、POMC/CART
- 137 Ghrelin 可能通过作用于 NPY/AgRP 和 POMC/CART 信号通路调节动物摄食。Asakawa
- 138 等[34]在小鼠上的研究显示 Ghrelin 可通过作用于中枢系统的 NPY 及其受体 Y1 促进小鼠摄食。
- 139 Miura 等[55]以金鱼为研究对象,发现脑室或腹腔注射 Ghrelin 使摄食量显著增加, NPY mRNA

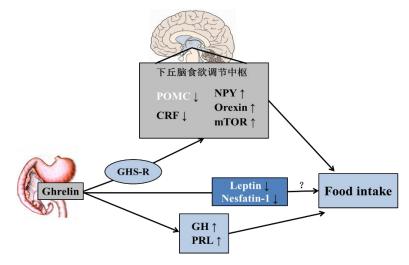
- 140 表达量显著上升; 当 Ghrelin 与 Y1 受体拮抗剂 BIBP3226 共注射后, 摄食量显著下降。Gao
- 141 等[56]研究显示, 投喂含 Ghrelin 的饲粮 8 周, 石斑鱼 (Epinephelus coioides) 脑 NPY mRNA
- 142 的表达量显著增加。Ariyasu等[57]发现,循环系统 Ghrelin 下降的小鼠,摄食量及下丘脑中神
- 143 经肽(NPY/AgRP 和 POMC)的表达量未发生显著改变。Qi 等[58]发现,长期弓状核 Ghrelin
- 144 过表达的小鼠前3周摄食量和体重显著增加,第4周开始摄食量无显著变化,但是体重仍显
- 145 著增加, Ghrelin 过表达 6 周后弓状核中 NPY 表达量无显著改变, 而 POMC 表达量极显著升
- 146 高,这可能是机体通过上调 POMC 的表达来补偿 Ghrelin 对摄食引起的刺激作用。Velasco
- 147 等[59]研究发现,给虹鳟脑室注射 Ghrelin 显著降低下丘脑中 POMC、CART 表达量,显著增
- 148 加下丘脑中 NPY、AgRP 表达量。Ghrelin 通过 NPY/AgRP 和 POMC/CART 信号通路调节动
- 149 物摄食的作用机制还需进一步探究。
- 150 4.3.2 Ghrelin 与 CRF
- 151 Ghrelin可能通过CRF信号通路调节动物的摄食。Asakawa等[60]给小鼠腹腔注射Ghrelin,
- 152 下丘脑中CRF mRNA表达量显著增加。Jönsson等[45]报道,给虹鳟幼鱼脑室注射Ghrelin,其
- 153 摄食量显著降低,共注射Ghrelin与CRF受体拮抗剂ahCRF后,其摄食量得到恢复。然而,关
- 154 于Ghrelin通过CRF信号通路调节动物摄食的研究资料很少,需要加大这方面的研究。
- 155 4.3.3 Ghrelin 与 Orexin、mTOR
- 156 Ghrelin与Orexin和mTOR信号通路互作调节动物摄食。Toshinai等[61]报道,通过Ghrelin
- 157 诱导小鼠Orexin神经元的免疫活性,单独注射抗-Orexin引起摄食量显著下降,而与Ghrelin
- 158 共注射后,摄食量显著低于Ghrelin单独注射组,但仍显著高于对照组,这说明抗-Orexin可
- 159 以一定程度减弱Ghrelin引起的摄食量增加。Miura等[62]给金鱼脑室注射Orexin受体拮抗剂
- 160 SB334867后摄食量下降,与Ghrelin共同注射后摄食量恢复到正常水平;此外,脑室注射
- 161 Ghrelin后金鱼间脑中Orexin mRNA表达量显著增加。Penney等[63]以洞穴鱼为研究对象,发现
- 162 腹腔注射Ghrelin 30 min内摄食量显著升高,全脑中*mTOR*和*Orexin*的表达量均显著升高。因
- 163 此,中枢和外周注射Ghrelin均会提高Orexin和mTOR的表达量,但外周注射Ghrelin是否是通
- 164 过反馈作用调节还需深入研究。
- 165 4.3.4 Ghrelin 与 Leptin、Nesfatin-1
- 166 关于Ghrelin与外周组织中食欲调节因子相互关系的研究报道很少。Ghrelin受体和Leptin
- 167 受体在小鼠弓状核中超过90%的神经元共表达[64],在哺乳动物和鱼类上都发现Leptin系统与
- 168 Ghrelin系统在调节摄食和能量代谢等生理作用上存在拮抗效应[65-68]。一些研究报道了Leptin

可改变AgRP和NPY等食欲调节因子的表达量,与Ghrelin引起的变化模式相反[69-70]。此外, Ghrelin注射显著增加了Leptin缺失型小鼠的摄食量,而当Ghrelin与Leptin共注射后摄食量恢 复到对照组水平[71]。Kohno等[72]的研究也显示注射Leptin能够抵抗Ghrelin引起的小鼠摄食量 增加,二者共注射后摄食量与对照组无显著差异。Toshinai等[25]发现小鼠腹腔注射Leptin显 著增加胃中Ghrelin mRNA的表达量。另外,Shimizu等[73]发现给小鼠腹腔注射Nesfatin-1显著 抑制其摄食,而Stengel等[74]运用共聚焦显微镜研究发现Ghrelin与Nesfatin-1前体核酸结合蛋 白2(NUCB2)共定位于大鼠的胃X/A样细胞中。因此,Ghrelin可能与Leptin、Nesfatin-1等 外周食欲调节因子相互作用,但在鱼类上是否共同作用发挥调节摄食的功能及作用途径还不 清楚。

4.3.5 Ghrelin 与 GH、PRL

注射Ghrelin后可增加循环系统中与摄食相关的GH、PRL等激素的水平。Date等[75]报道大鼠脑室注射Ghrelin可增加血浆中GH水平。Kaiya等[18]在日本鳗鲡上的研究发现离体培养的垂体细胞用的Ghrelin(0.1、1.0、10.0 nmol)处理,高剂量显著增加GH的释放量,并且各剂量均显著增加PRL的释放量。Riley等[76]21 d连续给莫桑比克罗非鱼腹腔注射Ghrelin,可显著增加垂体中GHmRNA的表达量。Shepherd等[38]也报道给虹鳟腹腔注射Ghrelin显著增加了血浆中GH的水平。因此,Ghrelin可能通过影响GH和PRL的分泌调节动物摄食。

综上,将Ghrelin与其他食欲因子的关系总结如下: 1) Ghrelin可以作用于中枢神经系统中的NPY/AgRP和POMC/CART、CRF、Orexin和mTOR等信号通路调节动物摄食; 2) Ghrelin可能与外周组织中的Leptin、Nesfatin-1等食欲因子相作; 3) Ghrelin能够增加循环系统中GH、PRL等激素的水平。



Ghrelin: 胃饥饿素或生长激素释放肽; GHS-R: 生长激素释放肽受体; POMC: 阿黑皮素原; NPY: 神经肽Y; CRF: 促皮质激素释放激素; Orexin: 增食欲素; mTOR: 哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白; Leptin:

- 192 瘦素; GH: 生长激素; PRL: 催乳素; Food intake: 摄食量。下调箭头: 抑制摄食; 上调箭头: 促进摄食;
- 193 黑色字体: Ghrelin促进相关基因表达; 白色字体: 研究结果不一致或没有直接研究。
- 194 Ghrelin: growth-hormone-releasing peptide; GHS-R: growth hormone releasing peptide receptor; POMC:
- proopiomelanocortin; NPY: neuropeptide Y; CRF: corticotropin-releasing factor; mTOR: mammalian target of
- 196 rapamycin; GH: growth hormone; PRL: prolactin. Down arrow: inhibiting food intake; up arrow: promoting food
- 197 intake; black font: Ghrelin promotes related gene expressions; white font: inconsistent research results or no direct
- 198 study.
- 199 图2 Ghrelin调控摄食机制
- 200 Fig.2 The mechanisms of Ghrelin regulation on feeding
- 201 5 小 结
- 202 Ghrelin 作为一种脑肠肽,在动物中枢系统的脑组织及外周系统的胃中大量表达,是中
- 203 枢和外周摄食调控系统中重要的增食欲因子。研究表明禁食后哺乳动物和鱼类 Ghrelin 表达
- 204 量显著提高,中枢或外周注射 Ghrelin 可促进动物的摄食量。目前,有关 Ghrelin 摄食调控
- 205 的探究主要集中在哺乳动物的人和大鼠上,在鱼类上主要集中在鲤科,其他鱼类的相关研究
- 206 资料十分有限。鉴于 Ghrelin 作为在鱼类摄食相关领域中的研究热点,其摄食调控以及作用
- 207 机制的研究不够深入,未来应在借鉴哺乳动物研究结果的基础上,深入探讨 Ghrelin 对不同
- 208 鱼类的摄食调控机制,为鱼类摄食调控和生产应用提供理论依据。
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413	Research Progress of Ghrelin on Feeding Regulation in Fish Species
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417	Abstract: As for a brain-gut peptide, Ghrelin (also called growth-hormone-releasing peptide) can
418	promote fish feeding. Studies have reported that fasting or before ingestion may increase the level
419	of Ghrelin expression in fish species, and central or peripheral Ghrelin injection can also enhance
420	fish feed intake. Based on the research progress about Ghrelin on mammalian and fish, this paper
421	summarized Ghrelin about the structure, tissue distribution, feeding regulation and mechanism in
422	fish species, which can provide the references for further research and production of feeding
423	regulation and growth in fish species.
424	Key words: Ghrelin; growth-hormone-releasing peptide; fish species; feeding; appetite factor
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